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Article

Gambling 2011

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PERSPECTIVES
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Standard symbols for Statistics Canada

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where a meaningful distinction exists between true zero and the value rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Gambling 2011

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- Net revenue from government-run lotteries, video lottery terminals (VLTs), casinos and slot machines not in casinos rose steadily from $2.73 billion in 1992, before levelling off and remaining at around $13.7 billion since 2007 ($13.74 billion in 2010).[1]

- Net revenue from pari-mutuel betting (horse racing) dropped from $532 million to $315 million over the same period (1992 to 2010).

- Net revenue from casinos continued to represent one-third of the gambling industry (34%) in 2010, while revenue and representation were up for lotteries (27%), stable for slot machines outside casinos (mainly at racetracks) (21%) and down for VLTs for the fifth straight year (19%).

- Average gambling revenue per person 18 and over in 2009 ranged from $120 in the three territories to $855 in Saskatchewan, with a national average of $515.[2]

- Compared with workers in non-gambling industries, those in gambling were more likely to be between age 15 and 34 (42% versus 36%), be paid by the hour (80% versus 65%), be paid less ($21.95 hourly versus $24.05), and receive tips at their jobs (27% versus 7%).

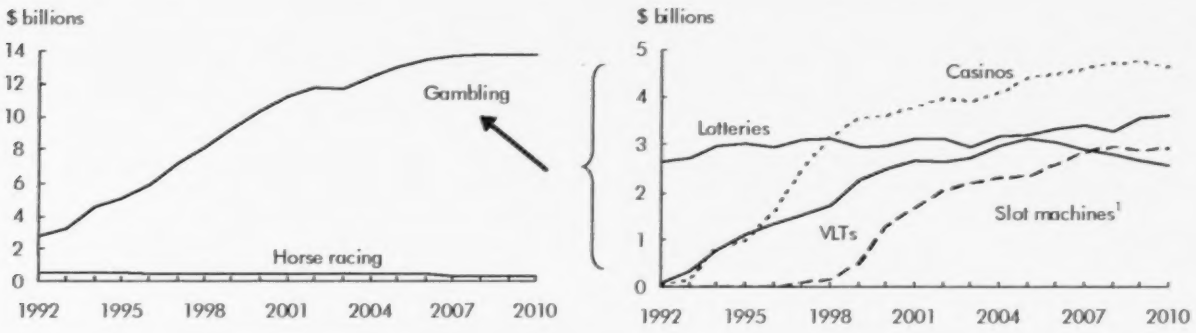
- Men increased their share of employment in the gambling industry from 35% in 1992 to 53% in 2010. Similarly the rate of full-time jobs increased from 60% to 81% between the two years.[3]

- Around 6 in 10 women and men living alone reported spending money on at least one gambling activity; however, on average men spent almost twice as much as women—$615 compared with $335.

- Gambling participation and average expenditures increased with household income. For example, 46% of households with incomes of less than $20,000 gambled in 2009 and spent an average of $390, while equivalent figures for those with incomes of $80,000 or more were 75% and $620.

For further information on any of these data, contact Katherine Marshall, Labour Statistics Division. She can be reached at 613-951-6890 or at perspectives@statcan.gc.ca.

Chart A Net revenue from government-run gambling has levelled off recently



1. Refers to those found outside government-run casinos.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Accounts.

Table 1 Gambling revenues and profits

	Gambling revenue[1]		Gambling profit[2]		Share of total revenue[3]		Revenue per capita (18 and over)[4]	
	1992	2009	1992	2009	1992	2008	1992	2009
	$ millions (current)				%		$	
Canada	**2,734**	**13,752**	**1,680**	**6,634**	**1.9**	**4.4**	**130**	**515**
Newfoundland and Labrador	80	204	42	108	2.3	2.6	190	490
Prince Edward Island	20	43	7	16	2.7	3.1	210	385
Nova Scotia	125	315	72	139	2.8	3.6	180	415
New Brunswick	117	220	49	133	2.7	2.9	210	360
Quebec	693	2,772	472	1,400	1.8	3.4	130	440
Ontario	853	4,713	529	1,713	1.9	4.9	105	455
Manitoba	153	641	105	306	2.5	5.2	185	685
Saskatchewan	62	675	39	331	1.1	5.2	85	855
Alberta	225	2,110	125	1,428	1.6	5.2	120	740
British Columbia	403	2,051	239	1,054	2.2	5.5	155	570
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	5	10	1	6	0.3	0.3	80	120

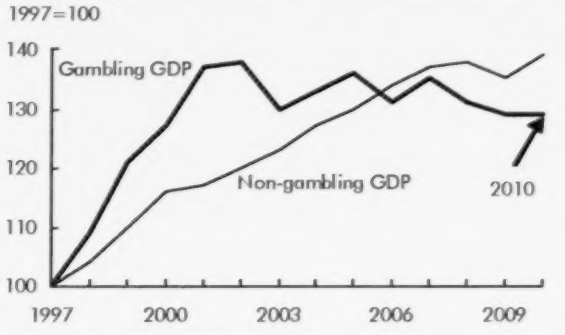
1. Total revenue from wagers on all government-controlled gambling, such as lotteries, casinos and VLTs, minus prizes and winnings. Revisions to provincial estimates will occur in November 2011.
2. Net income of provincal governments from total gambling revenue, less operating and other expenses (see Data sources and definitions).
3. The 2008 share of total revenue calculation is based on 2008 gambling revenue and 2008 total provincial revenue. The 2009 provincial revenue will be available in November 2011.
4. Persons 18 and over were selected as this is the legal age of gambling in most provinces.
Sources: Statistics Canada, National Accounts, Public Institutions (Financial management statistics) and post-censal population estimates.

Table 2 Characteristics of workers

	Gambling[1]		Non-gambling	
	1992	2010	1992	2010
	thousand			
Total employed	**11**	**41**	**12,720**	**17,000**
	%			
Sex				
Men	35	53	55	52
Women	65	47	45	48
Age				
15 to 34	57	42	45	36
35 and over	43	58	55	64
Education				
High school or less	66	43	57	39
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	21	35	27	35
University degree	13	23	16	26
Work status				
Full-time	60	81	81	81
Part-time	40	19	19	19
Provinces				
Atlantic provinces	8	5	7	6
Quebec	F	23	24	23
Ontario	28	37	39	39
Prairies	30	23	17	19
British Columbia	25	12	13	13
Class of worker				
Employee	99	99	85	84
Self-employed	F	F	15	16

1. Employment at racetracks and 'racinos' (racetracks with slots and/or other gaming activities) is excluded. These activities are coded under 'spectator sports.'
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Chart B Gambling GDP still flat since the recent economic downturn



Note: The price, at basic prices, of the goods and services produced. The GDP figures for the gambling industry refer strictly to wagering activities, such as lottery ticket sales, VLT receipt sales, and bets at casinos. Other economic spinoffs, such as hotel and restaurant business, security services and building and equipment maintenance are not included.
Source: Statistics Canada, National Accounts.

Table 3 Characteristics of jobs

	Gambling		Non-gambling	
	1997	2010	1997	2010
	thousand			
Employees[1]	**33**	**41**	**11,331**	**14,330**
	%			
Unionized[2]	29	31	34	32
Non-unionized	71	69	66	68
Permanent job	91	93	89	87
Temporary job	9	7	11	13
Usually receive tips	27	27	7	7
No tips	73	73	93	93
Paid by the hour	80	80	61	65
Not paid by the hour	20	20	39	35
Average hourly earnings,[3] full-time			$	
Both sexes	13.30	21.95	16.55	24.05
Men	13.50	24.20	17.85	25.55
Women	13.05	18.85	14.80	22.25

1. More detailed questions on employees were introduced with the 1997 revision of the Labour Force Survey.
2. Includes persons who are not union members, but whose jobs are covered by collective agreements.
3. Includes tips and commissions.
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 4 Household expenditures on gambling activities

	At least one gambling activity		Government lotteries		Other lotteries/raffles, etc.		Casinos, slot machines and VLTs		Bingos	
	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
All households										
2000	490	74	245	64	85	31	545	21	745	9
2001	515	72	255	62	100	30	555	20	815	9
2002	570	73	265	63	130	30	680	21	905	8
2003	505	74	245	66	95	29	670	19	800	8
2004	515	71	265	61	100	28	665	19	805	6
2005	550	69	255	61	140	27	720	18	965	6
2006	495	73	255	64	110	28	685	19	520	6
2007[1]	645	52	280	48	125	17	850	17	790	4
2008	480	70	250	62	110	25	695	18	655	5
2009	495	67	265	58	110	26	710	17	530	6
One-person households[2]	460	57	210	49	80	17	890	13	515	6
Men	615	59	270	53	100	16	1,430	14	315	3
18 to 44	740	52	160	44	55	13	1,915	16	F	F
45 to 64	525	68	295	62	135	20	915	16	F	F
65 and over	570	57	375	55	110	14	1,165	7	F	F
Women	335	56	160	46	65	19	440	13	570	8
18 to 44	160	46	95	37	50	19	175	13	F	F
45 to 64	270	64	155	56	80	26	355	12	295	8
65 and over	475	57	200	45	50	14	670	13	715	12
All households										
Newfoundland and Labrador	425	68	290	55	95	36	310	6	575	13
Prince Edward Island	530	67	290	49	110	39	485	14	1,160	9
Nova Scotia	495	75	250	65	95	41	660	13	895	9
New Brunswick	440	70	260	60	95	35	535	9	780	9
Quebec	375	67	250	61	70	16	425	12	495	7
Ontario	490	66	280	59	115	24	595	19	370	5
Manitoba	540	75	255	61	95	41	610	25	735	8
Saskatchewan	735	76	250	62	135	51	1,315	23	720	5
Alberta	785	67	285	53	145	36	1,535	19	705	4
British Columbia	450	63	240	54	110	23	660	17	445	3
Income after tax										
Less than $20,000	390	46	170	39	65	10	845	8	625	7
$20,000 to $39,999	415	62	255	54	80	17	435	14	600	7
$40,000 to $59,999	495	70	295	60	90	26	655	17	515	6
$60,000 to $79,999	465	76	265	69	120	32	535	21	465	4
$80,000 and over	620	75	280	65	135	38	1,025	21	340	4

1. New screening questions were added in 2007 to reduce the response burden, but for some categories, including games of chance, the response rate was lower than expected. These screening questions were modified for 2008. See catalogue no. 62F0026M, no. 1 for more details.
2. Using one-person households allows examination of individual characteristics. Persons 18 and over were selected as this is the legal age for gambling in most provinces.

Note: Expenditures are per spending household. Unless otherwise indicated, figures are for 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending.

Data sources and definitions

Labour Force Survey: a monthly household survey that collects information on labour market activity, including detailed occupational and industrial classifications, from all persons 15 years and over.

National Accounts: The quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts (IEA) is one of several programs constituting the System of National Accounts. The IEA produces detailed annual and quarterly income and expenditure accounts for all sectors of the Canadian economy, namely households, businesses, governments and non-residents.

Survey of Household Spending (SHS): an annual survey that began in 1997 and replaced the Family Expenditure Survey and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. The SHS collects data on expenditures, income, household facilities and equipment, and other characteristics of families and individuals living in private households.

Gambling industries: This industry group covers establishments primarily engaged in operating gambling facilities, such as casinos, bingo halls and video gaming terminals, or providing gambling services, such as lotteries and off-track betting. It excludes horse race tracks and hotels, bars and restaurants that have casinos or gambling machines on the premises.

Gambling profit: net income from all provincial and territorial government-controlled gambling, such as lotteries, casinos and VLTs after prizes and winnings, operating expenses (including wages and salaries), payments to the federal government, other System of National Accounts adjustments, and other expenses are deducted. Other expenses includes categories such as 'special payments' or 'win contributions,' which vary by province and can influence profit rates.

Gambling revenue: all money wagered on provincial and territorial government-run lotteries, casinos and VLTs, less prizes and winnings. Gambling revenue generated by and for charities and on Indian reserves is excluded.

Government casino: a government-regulated commercial casino. Permits, licences and regulations for casinos, both charity and government, vary by province. Government casinos, now permitted in several provinces, also vary by the degree of public and private involvement in their operations and management. Some government casinos are run entirely as Crown corporations, while others contract some operations—for example, maintenance, management or services—to the private sector.

Video lottery terminal (VLT): a coin-operated, free-standing, electronic game of chance. Winnings are paid out through receipts that are turned in for cash, as opposed to cash payments from slot machines. Such terminals are regulated by provincial lottery corporations.

Table 5 Household expenditures on all gambling activities by income group, 2009

	Average expenditure			Gaming as % of total income	
	All households	Reporting households	Percentage reporting	All households	Reporting households
	$			%	
Income after tax	**330**	**495**	**67**	**0.4**	**0.6**
Less than $20,000	180	390	46	1.3	2.7
$20,000 to $39,999	255	415	62	0.8	1.4
$40,000 to $59,999	345	495	70	0.7	1.0
$60,000 to $79,999	355	465	76	0.5	0.7
$80,000 and over	465	620	75	0.4	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending.

Notes

1. Refers to total money wagered on all non-charity government-controlled gambling, such as lotteries, casinos and VLTs, minus prizes and winnings.
2. Survey of Household Spending (SHS) and National Accounts rankings of provincial expenditures differ, in part because the SHS includes both charity and non-charity gambling activity.
3. Employment at racetracks and 'racinos' (racetracks with slots and/or other gaming activities) is excluded. These activities are coded under 'spectator sports.'